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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1806.

To the FREEMEN of the Fifth District of MARYLAND.

[*Continued from our laſt.*]

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

OF the "alien act" it is contended, 1ſt. That it exerciſes a power no where delegated to the federal government. 2d. That it unites legiſlative and judicial power to thoſe of the executive. 3d. That this union of powers ſubverts the general principles of free government. 4th. That it ſubverts the particular organization and poſitive proviſions of the federal conſtitution.

In order to clear the way for a correct view of the firſt poſition, ſeveral obſervations will be premiſed.

In the firſt place; it is to be borne in mind, that it being a characteriſtic feature of the federal conſtitution, as it was originaly ratified, and an amendment thereto having preciſely declared, "That the powers not delegated to the United States by the conſtitution, nor prohibited by it to the ſtates, are reſerved to the ſtates reſpectively, or to the people;" it is incumbent in this, as in every other exerciſe of power by the federal government, to prove from the conſtitution, that it grants the particular power exerciſed.

The next obſervation to be made, is, that much confuſion and fallacy have been thrown into the queſtion, by blending the two caſes of *aliens, members of a hoſtile nation*, and *aliens members of friendly nations*. Theſe two caſes are ſo obviouſly, and ſo eſſentially diſtinct, that it occaſions no little ſurpriſe that the diſtinction ſhould have been diſregarded; and the ſurpriſe is ſo much the greater, as it appears that the two caſes are actually diſtinguiſhed by two ſeparate acts of congreſs, paſſed at the ſame ſeſſion, and compriſed in the ſame publication; the one providing for the caſe of "alien enemies;" the other "concerning aliens" indiſcriminately; and conſequently extending to aliens of every nation in peace and amity with the United States. With reſpect to alien enemies, no doubt has been intimated, as to the federal authority over them; the conſtitution having expreſsly delegated to congreſs the power to declare war againſt any nation, and of courſe to treat it and all its members as enemies. With reſpect to aliens, who are not enemies, but members of nations in peace and amity with the United States, the power aſſumed by the act of congreſs, is denied to be conſtitutional.

A third obſervation is, that were it admitted as is contended, that the "act concerning aliens," has for its object, not a *penal*, but a *preventive* juſtice; it would ſtill remain to be proved that it comes within the conſtitutional power of the federal legiſlature; and if within its power, that the legiſlature has exerciſed it in a conſtitutional manner.

In the adminiſtration of preventive juſtice, the following principles have been held ſacred; that ſome probable ground of ſuſpicion be exhibited before ſome judicial authority; that it be ſupported by oath or affirmation; that the party may avoid being thrown into confinement, by finding pledges or ſecurities for his legal conduct ſufficient in the judgment of ſome judicial authority; that he may have the benefit of a writ of habeas corpus, and thus obtain his releaſe, if wrongfully confined; and that he may at any time be diſcharged from his recognizance, or his confinement, and reſtored to his former liberty and rights, on the order of the proper judicial authority; if it ſhall ſee ſufficient cauſe.

All theſe principles of the only preventive juſtice known to American juriſprudence, are violated by the alien act. The ground of ſuſpicion is to be judged of, not by any judicial authority, but by the executive magiſtrate alone; no oath or affirmation is required; if the ſuſpicion be held reaſonable by the preſident, he may order the ſuſpected alien to depart the territory of the United States, without the opportunity of avoiding the ſentence, by finding pledges for his future good conduct; as the preſident may limit the time of departure as he pleaſes, the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus may be ſuſpended with reſpect to the party, although the conſtitution ordains that it ſhall not be ſuſpended, unleſs when the public ſafety may require it *in caſe of rebellion or invaſion*, neither of which exiſted at the paſſage of the act; and the party being, under the ſentence of the preſident, either removed from the United States, or being puniſhed by impriſonment, or diſqualification ever to become a citizen on conviction of not obeying the order of removal, he cannot be diſcharged from the proceedings againſt him, and reſtored to the benefit of his former ſituation, although the *higheſt judicial authority* ſhould ſee the moſt ſufficient cauſe for it.

But in the laſt place, it can never be admitted that the removal of aliens, authoriſed by the act, is to be conſidered, not as puniſhment for an offence, but as a meaſure of precaution and prevention. If the baniſhment of an alien from a country into which he was been invited, or the aſylum moſt auſpicious to his happineſs; a country where he may have formed the moſt tender of connexions, where he may have veſted his entire property, and acquired property of the real and permanent, as well as the moveable kind; where he enjoys under the laws, a greater ſhare of the bleſſings of perſonal ſecurity, and perſonal liberty, than he can elſewhere hope for, and where he may have nearly completed his probationary title to citizenſhip; if, moreover, in the execution of the ſentence againſt him, he is to be expoſed, not only to the ordinary dangers of the ſea, but to the peculiar cauſualties incident to a criſis of war, and of unnatural licentiouſneſs on that element, and poſſibly to vindictive purpoſes, which his emigration itſelf may have provoked; if a baniſhment of this ſort be not a puniſhment, and among the ſevereſt of puniſhments, it will be difficult to imagine a doom to which the name can be applied. And if it be a puniſhment, it will remain to be inquired, whether it can be conſtitutionally inflicted, on mere ſuſpicion, by the ſingle will of the executive magiſtrate, on perſons convicted of no perſonal offence againſt the laws of the land, nor involved in any offence againſt the laws of nations, charged on the foreign ſtate of which they are members.

One argument offered in juſtification of this power exerciſed over aliens, is, that the admiſſion of them into the country being of favour not of right, the favour is at all times revocable.

To this argument it might be anſwered, that allowing the truth of the inference, it would be no proof of what is required. A queſtion would ſtill occur, whether the conſtitution had veſted the diſcretionary power of admitting aliens, in the federal government or in the ſtate governments.

But it cannot be a true inference, that becauſe the admiſſion of an alien is a favour, the favour may be revoked at pleaſure. A grant of land to an individual, may be of favour, not of right; but the moment the grant is made, the favour becomes a right, and muſt be forfeited before it can be taken away. To pardon a malefactor may be a favour, but the pardon is not, on that account, the leſs irrevocable. To admit an alien to naturalization, is as much a favour, as to admit him to reſide in the country; yet it cannot be pretended, that a perſon naturalized can be deprived of the benefit any more than a native citizen can be diſfranchiſed.

Again, it is ſaid, that aliens not being parties to the conſtitution, the rights and privileges which it ſecures, cannot be at all claimed by them.

To this reaſoning, alſo, it might be anſwered, that although aliens are not parties to the conſtitution, it does not follow that the conſtitution has veſted in congreſs an abſolute power over them. The parties to the conſtitution may have granted, or retained, or modified the power over aliens, without regard to that particular conſideration.

But a more direct reply is, that it does not follow, becauſe aliens are not parties to the conſtitution, as citizens are parties to it, that whilſt they actually conform to it, they have no right to its protection. Aliens are not more parties to the laws, than they are parties to the conſtitution; yet it will not be diſputed, that as they owe on one hand, a temporary obedience, they are entitled in return, to their protection and advantage.

If aliens had no rights under the conſtitution, they might not only be baniſhed, but even capitally puniſhed, without a jury or the other incidents to a fair trial. But ſo far has a contrary principle been carried, in every part of the United States, that except on charges of treaſon, an alien has, beſides all the common privileges, the ſpecial one of being tried by a jury, of which one half may be alſo aliens.

It is ſaid, further, that by the law and practice of nations, aliens may be removed at diſcretion, for offences againſt the law of nations; that congreſs are authoriſed to define and puniſh ſuch offences; and that to be dangerous to the peace of ſociety is, in aliens, one of thoſe offences.

The diſtinction between alien enemies and alien friends is a clear and concluſive anſwer to this argument. Alien enemies are under the law of nations and liable to be puniſhed for offences againſt it. Alien friends, except in the ſingle caſe of public miniſters, are under the municipal law, and muſt be tried and puniſhed according to that law only.

This argument alſo, by referring the alien act, to the power of congreſs to define and *puniſh* offences againſt the law of nations, yields the point that the act is of a *penal*, not merely of a preventive operation. It muſt in truth be ſo conſidered. And if it be a penal act, the puniſhment it inflicts muſt be juſtified by ſome offence that deſerves it.

It is ſaid, that the right of removing aliens is an incident to the power of war, veſted in congreſs by the conſtitution.

This is a former argument in a new ſhape only; and is anſwered by repeating, that the removal of alien enemies is an incident to the power of war; that the removal of alien friends is not an incident to the power of war.

It is ſaid, that congreſs are by the conſtitution to protect each ſtate againſt invaſion; and that the means of *preventing* invaſion, are included in the power of protection againſt it.

The power of war in general, having been before granted by the conſtitution; this clauſe muſt either be a mere ſpecification for greater caution and certainty, of which there are other examples in the inſtrument; or be the injunction of a duty, ſuperadded to a grant of the power. Under either explanation, it cannot enlarge the power of congreſs on the ſubject. The power and the duty to protect each ſtate againſt an invading enemy, would be the ſame under the general power, if this regard to greater caution had been omitted.

Invaſion is an operation of war. To protect againſt invaſion is an exerciſe of the power of war. A power therefore not incident to war, cannot be incident to a particular modification of war. And as the removal of alien friends has appeared to be no incident to a general ſtate of war it cannot be incident to a partial ſtate, or a particular modification of war.

Nor can it ever be granted, that a power to act on a caſe when it actually occurs, includes a power over all the means that may *tend to prevent* the occurrence of the caſe. Such a latitude of conſtruction would render unavailing, every practicable definition of particular and limitted powers. Under the idea of preventing war in general, as well as invaſion in particular, not only an indiſcriminate removal of all aliens, might be enforced; but a thouſand other things ſtill more remote from the operations and precautions appertenant to war might take place. A bigotted or tyrannical nation might threaten us with war, unleſs certain religious or political regulations were adopted by us; yet it never could be inferred, if the regulations which would prevent war, were ſuch as congreſs had otherwiſe no power to make, that the power to make them would grow out of the purpoſe they were to anſwer. Congreſs have power to ſuppreſs inſurrections, yet it would not be allowed to follow, that they might employ all the means tending to prevent them; of which a ſyſtem of moral inſtruction for the ignorant, and provident ſupport for the poor, might be regarded as among the moſt efficacious.

One argument for the power of the general government to remove aliens would have been paſſed in ſilence, if it had appeared under any authority inferior to that of a report, made to the houſe of repreſentatives by a committee, and approved by the houſe. The doctrine on which this argument is founded, is of ſo new and ſo extraordinary a character, and ſtrikes ſo radically at the political ſyſtem of America, that it is proper to ſtate it in the very words of the report.

"The act [concerning aliens] is ſaid to be unconſtitutional, becauſe to remove aliens is a direct breach of the conſtitution, which provides, by the 9th ſection of the 1ſt article, that the migration or importation of ſuch perſons as any of the ſtates ſhall think proper to admit, ſhall not be prohibited by the congreſs, prior to the year 1808."

Among the anſwers given to this objection to the conſtitutionality of the act, the following very remarkable one is extracted.

"Thirdly, that as the conſtitution has *given to the ſtates* no power to remove aliens, during the period of the limitation under conſideration, in the meantime, on the conſtruction aſſumed, there would be no authority in the country, empowered to ſend away dangerous aliens which cannot be admitted."

The reaſoning here uſed, would not, in any view, be concluſive;—becauſe there are powers exercited by moſt other governments, which, in the United States, are with-held by the people, both from the general government and from the ſtate governments. Of this ſort are many of the powers prohibited by the declarations of right prefixt to the conſtitutions, or by clauſes in the conſtitutions, in the nature of ſuch declarations. Nay, ſo far is the political ſyſtem of the United States diſtinguiſhable from that of other countries, by the caution with which powers are delegated and defined; that in one very important caſe, even of commercial regulation and revenue, the power is abſolutely locked up againſt the hands of both governments. A tax on exports can be laid by no conſtitutional authority whatever. Under a ſyſtem thus peculiarly guarded, there could ſurely be no abſurdity in ſuppoſing, that alien friends, who, if guilty of treaſonable machinations, may be puniſhed, or if ſuſpected on probable grounds, may be ſecured by pledges or impriſonment, in like manner with permanent citizens, were never meant to be ſubjected to baniſhment by any arbitrary and unuſual proceſs, either under one government or the other.

But it is not the inconcluſiveneſs of the general reaſoning in this paſſage which chiefly calls the attention to it. It is the principle aſſumed by it, that the powers held by the ſtates are given to them by the conſtitution of the United States; and the conſequence from this principle, that the powers ſuppoſed to be neceſſary which are not ſo given to the [illegible]

ment, muſt reſide in the government of the United States.

The reſpect which is felt for every portion of the conſtituted authorities, forbids ſome of the reflections which this ſingular paragraph might excite; and they are the more readily ſuppreſſed, as it may be preſumed, with juſtice perhaps, as well as candour, that inadvertence may have had its ſhare in the error. It would be an unjuſtifiable delicacy nevertheleſs, to paſs by ſo portentous a claim, proceeding from ſo high an authority, without a monitory notice of the fatal tendencies with which it would be pregnant.

II. It is next affirmed of the alien act, that it unites legiſlative, judicial and executive powers in the hands of the preſident.

However difficult it may be to mark, in every caſe, with clearneſs and certainty, the line which divides legiſlative power, from the other deparments of power; all will agree, that the powers referred to theſe departments may be ſo general and undefined, as to be of a legiſlative, not of an executive or judicial nature; and may for that reaſon be unconſtitutional. Details, to a certain degree, are eſſential to the nature and character of a law; and on criminal ſubjects, it is proper that details ſhould leave as little as poſſible to the diſcretion of thoſe who are to apply and to execute the law. If nothing more were required, in exerciſing a legiſlative truſt, than a general conveyance of authority, without laying down any preciſe rules, by which the authority conveyed ſhould be carried into effect; it would follow, that the whole power of legiſlation might be transferred by the legiſlature from itſelf, and proclamations might become ſubſtitutes for laws. A delegation of power in this latitude, would not be denied to be a union of the different powers.

To determine then, whether the appropriate powers of the diſtinct departments are united by the act authoriſing the executive to remove aliens, it muſt be inquired, whether it contains ſuch details, definitions and rules, as appertain to the true character of a law; eſpecially a law by which perſonal liberty is invaded, property deprived of its value to the owner, and life itſelf indirectly expoſed to danger.

The alien act declares, "that it ſhall be lawful for the preſident to order all ſuch aliens as he ſhall judge *dangerous* to the peace and ſafety of the United States, or ſhall have reaſonable ground to *ſuſpect*, are concerned in any treaſonable, *or ſecret machinations*, againſt the government thereof, to depart, &c."

Could a power be well given in terms leſs definite, leſs particular, and leſs preciſe? To be *dangerous to the public ſafety*; to be *ſuſpected of ſecret machinations* againſt the government: theſe can never be miſtaken for legal rules or certain definitions. They leave every thing to the preſident. His will is the law.

But it is not a legiſlative power only that is given to the preſident. He is to ſtand in the place of the judiciary alſo. His ſuſpicion is the only evidence which is to convict: his order the only judgment which is to be executed.

Thus it is the preſident whoſe will is to deſignate the offenſive conduct; it is his will that is to aſcertain the individuals on whom it is charged; and it is his will, that is to cauſe the ſentence to be executed. It is rightly affirmed therefore, that the act unites legiſlative and judicial powers to thoſe of the executive.

III. It is affirmed that this union of powers ſubverts the general principles of free government.

It has become an axiom in the ſcience of government, that a ſeparation of the legiſlative, executive and judicial departments, is neceſſary to the preſervation of public liberty. No where has this axiom been better underſtood in theory, or more carefully purſued in practice, than in the United States.

IV. It is affirmed that ſuch a union of powers ſubverts the particular organization and poſitive proviſions of the federal conſtitution.

According to the particular organization of the conſtitution, its legiſlative powers are veſted in the congreſs; its executive power in the preſident, and its judical powers, in the ſupreme and inferior tribunals. The union of any two of theſe powers, and ſtill more of all three, in any one of theſe departments, as has been ſhewn to be done by the alien act, muſt conſequently ſubvert the conſtitutional organization of them.

That poſitive proviſions in the conſtitution, ſecuring to individuals the benefits of fair trial, are alſo violated by the union of powers in the alien act, neceſſarily reſults from the two facts, that the act relates to alien friends, and that alien friends, being under the municipal law only, are entitled to its protection.

Of the ſedition act it is affirmed 1. That it exerciſes in like manner a power not delegated by the conſtitution. 2. That the power, on the contrary, is expreſsly and poſitively forbidden by one of the amendments to the conſtitution. 3. That this is a power, which more than any other ought to produce univerſal alarm; becauſe it is levelled againſt that right of freely examining public characters and meaſures, and of free communication thereon; which has ever been juſtly deemed the only effectual guardian of every other right.

I. That it exerciſes a power not delegated to the conſtitution.

Here, again it will be proper to recollect, that the federal government, being compoſed of powers ſpecifically granted, with a reſervation of all other powers to the ſtates or to the people, the poſitive authority under which the ſedition act could be paſſed, muſt be produced by thoſe who aſſert its conſtitutionality. In what part of the conſtitution then is this authority to be found?

Several attempts have been made to anſwer this queſtion, which will be examined in their order. We will begin with one, which has filled us with equal aſtoniſhment and apprehenſion; and which, we cannot but perſuade ourſelves muſt have the ſame effect on all, who will conſider it with coolneſs and impartiality, and with a reverence for our conſtitution, in the true character in which it iſſued from the ſovereign authority of the people. We refer to the doctrine lately advanced as a ſanction to the ſedition act; "that the common or unwritten law," a law of vaſt extent and complexity,—and embracing almoſt every poſſible ſubject of legiſlation, both civil and criminal, makes a part of the law of theſe ſtates; in their united and national capacity.

The novelty and the extravagance of this pretenſion, ſhould conſign it to ſilence with other arguments, which an extraordinary zeal for the act has drawn into the diſcuſſion. But the auſpices, under which this innovation preſents itſelf, makes it neceſſary to beſtow on it an attention, which other conſiderations might have forbidden.

In executing the taſk, it may be of uſe, to look back to the colonial ſtate of this country, prior to the revolution; to trace the effect of the revolution which converted the colonies into independent ſtates; to inquire into the import of the articles of confederation, the firſt inſtrument by which the union of the ſtates was regularly eſtabliſhed; and finally to conſult the conſtitution of 1788, which is the oracle that muſt decide the important queſtion.

In the ſtate prior to the revolution, it is certain that the common law, under different limitations, made a part of the colonial codes. But whether it be underſtood that the original coloniſts brought the law with them, or made it their law by adoption; it is equally certain that it was the ſeparate law of each colony within its reſpective limits, and was unknown to them, as a law pervading and operating through the whole, as one ſociety.

It could not poſſibly be otherwiſe. The common law was not the ſame in any two of the colonies; in ſome, the modifications were materially and extenſively different. There was no common legiſlature, by which a common will could be expreſſed in the form of a law; nor any common magiſtracy by which ſuch a law could be carried into practice. The will of each colony alone and ſeparately, had its organs for theſe purpoſes.

This ſtage of our political hiſtory furniſhes no foothold for the patrons of this new doctrine.

Did then, the principle or operation of the great event which made the colonies independent ſtates, imply or introduce the common law, as the law of the union?

The fundamental principle of the revolution was, that the colonies were co-ordinate members with each other, and with Great-Britain; of an empire, united by a common executive ſovereign, but not united by any common legiſlative ſovereign. The legiſlative power was maintained to be as complete in each American parliament, as in the Britiſh parliament. And the royal prerogative was in force in each colony, by virtue of its acknowledging the king for its executive magiſtrate, as it was in Great-Britain, by virtue of a like acknowledgment there. A denial of theſe principles by Great-Britain, and the aſſertion of them by America, produced the revolution.

There was a time indeed, when an exception to the legiſlative ſeparation of the ſeveral component and co-equal parts of the empire, obtained a degree of acquieſcence. The Britiſh parliament was allowed to regulate the trade with foreign nations, and between the different parts of the empire. This was however mere practice without right, and contrary to the true theory of the conſtitution. The conveniency of ſome regulations in both thoſe caſes, was apparent; and as there was no legiſlature with power over the whole, nor any conſtitutional pre-eminence among the legiſlatures of the ſeveral parts; it was natural for the legiſlature of that particular part, which was the eldeſt and the largeſt, to aſſume this function, and for the others to acquieſce in it. This tacit arrangement was the leſs criticiſed, as the regulations eſtabliſhed by the Britiſh parliament, operated in favour of that part of the empire, which ſeemed to bear the principal ſhare of the public burdens, and were regarded as an indemnification of its advances for the other parts. As long as this regulating power was confined to the two objects of conveniency and equity, it was not complained of, nor much inquired into. But no ſooner was it perverted to the ſelfiſh views of the party aſſuming it, than the injured parties began to feel and to reflect; and the moment the claim to a direct and indefinite power was ingrafted on the precedent of the regulating power, the whole charm was diſſolved, and every eye opened to the uſurpation. The aſſertion by Great-Britain of a power to make laws for the other members of the empire *in all caſes whatever*, ended in the diſcovery, that ſhe had a right to make laws for them *in no caſes whatſoever*.

Such being the ground of our revolution, no ſupport nor colour can be drawn from it, for the doctrine that the common law is binding on theſe ſtates as one ſociety. The doctrine, on the contrary, is evidently repugnant to the fundamental principle of the revolution.

The articles of confederation, are the next ſource of information on this ſubject.

In the interval between the commencement of the revolution, and the final ratification of theſe articles, the nature and extent of the union was determined by the circumſtances of the criſis, rather than by any accurate delineation of the general authority. It will not be alleged that the "common law," could have had any legitimate birth as a law of the United States, during that ſtate of things. If it came as ſuch, into exiſtence at all, the charter of confederation muſt have been its parent.

Here again, however, its pretenſions are abſolutely deſtitute of foundation. This inſtrument does not contain a ſentence or ſyllable, that can be tortured into a countenance of the idea that the parties to it were, with reſpect to the objects of the common law, to form one community. No ſuch law is named or implied, or alluded to, as being in force, or as brought into force, by that compact.'

After urging many other irreſiſtible arguments on this ſubject, he proceeds to obſerve——

'In aid of theſe objections, the difficulties and confuſion inſeparable from a conſtructive introduction of the common law, would afford powerful reaſons againſt it.

Is it to be the common law with, or without the Britiſh ſtatutes?

If without the ſtatutory amendments, the vices of the code would be inſupportable!

If with theſe amendments, what period is to be fixt for limitting the Britiſh authority over our laws?

Is it to be the date of the eldeſt or the youngeſt of the colonies?

Or are the dates to be thrown together, and a medium deduced?

Or is our independence to be taken for the date?

Is, again, regard to be had to the various changes in the common law made by the local codes of America?

Is regard to be had to ſuch changes, ſubſequent as well as prior, to the eſtabliſhment of the conſtitution?

Is regard to be had to future, as well as paſt changes?

Is the law to be different in every ſtate, as differently modified by its code; or are the modifications of any particular ſtate to be applied to all?

And on the latter ſuppoſition, which among the ſtate codes could form the ſtandard?

Queſtions of this ſort might be multiplied with as much eaſe, as there would be difficulty in anſwering them.

The conſequences flowing from the propoſed conſtruction, furniſh other objections equally concluſive unleſs the text were peremptory in its meaning, and conſiſtent with other parts of the inſtrument.

Theſe conſequences may be in relation; to the legiſlative authority of the United States; to the executive authority; and to the governments of the ſeveral ſtates.

If it be underſtood that the common law is eſtabliſhed by the conſtitution, it follows that no part of the law can be altered by the legiſlature; ſuch of the ſtatutes already paſſed as may be repugnant thereto would be nullified, particularly the "ſedition act" itſelf, which boaſts of being a melioration of the common law; and the whole code, with all its incongruities, barbariſms and bloody maxims, would be inviolably ſaddled on the good people of the United States.'

G. DUVALL.

[To be continued.]

MILAN, April 7.

General Melas has advanced into the Genoeſe with 60,000 men. The whole force of the Auſtrians in Italy is 117,000 men. It is expected that 15,000 French, who have thrown themſelves into Genoa, are cut off by general Melas from any communication with France, will ſoon be obliged to ſurrender priſoners. The Auſtrian troops have taken with them bread for ſix days.

PAVIA, April 9 *(twelve at night)*

The brave Auſtrians on the 7th carried by ſtorm Monte Notte, Monte Negro and Monte Ajuto; and afterwards entered Savona, where they made 300 French priſoners General Maſſena has retreated precipitately to Genoa, where he is ſhut in by the Auſtrians. His army has partly thrown itſelf into Genoa, and has partly retreated by Finale and Nice. General Hohenzollern has taken poſſeſſion of the Bochetta, and general Ott is under the walls of Genoa. The peaſants of Fontana-Buona have joined the latter, and are commanded by a Genoeſe general who has deſerted to them.

SAVONA, April 9.

For theſe three days we have been engaged with the French, and with great ſucceſs. we have made 1,500 priſoners, and taken 16 pieces of cannon and 8 ſtandards. To-day our head quarters are here. Vado and St. Steffano are likewiſe in our poſſeſſion. The battle ſtill continues at ſeveral points. Maſſena is ſhut up in Genoa, and muſt either fight or ſurrender.

HAMBURG, April 25.

Extract of a letter.

"At length the campaign in Italy has been opened by general Melas. He has penetrated with his army into the eaſtern territories of Genoa, and made himſelf maſter of Savona, Vado and other places, and has cut off the French army. One diviſion of it retreated to the county of Nice, the other, with Maſſena, towards Genoa. This general is now wholly ſeparated from France. He has with him about fifteen thouſand men, with whom he muſt either ſurrender or fight. The event cannot long remain doubtful, for general Melas is in full march againſt Genoa, where famine prevails. It is already reported that the French have evacuated the Bochetta; but this news requires confirmation.

"I encloſe you Mr. Wickham's official letter from Louiſburg, on this ſubject."

"*Louiſburg, April* 18.

"Intelligence has been received at head quarters, that the campaign in Italy opened on the 7th inſtant, in the courſe of which day, the enemy's intrenchments on the Appenine Mountains, covering the river of Genoa at Ajuto, Monte Notte, Monte Regino and

Catibona, were all carried by aſſault. When the meſſenger came away in the evening of the ſame day, general Melas had penetrated quite to Savona, of the ſuburbs of which place he was actually in poſſeſſion.

"I have the ſatisfaction to add, that on the night between the 7th and 8th, general baron de Kaim ſurpriſed the important poſt of Mount Cenis, where he took ſixteen pieces of cannon, ſix officers and about two hundred men; and that on the 8th, purſuing his advantage, he had penetrated as far as Termigno, in Savoy, having taken poſſeſſion of the poſt of Lanneburg on his way, from which the two French generals Lavellee and David ſaved themſelves on foot with difficulty."

VIENNA, April 10.

A courier arrived here on the 5th, from Peterſburg, and brought an account that prince Suwarrow had arrived at Peterſburg, and had been received in the moſt gracious manner by his ſovereign, who had cauſed apartments to be prepared for him in the Imperial palace; which fully belies the reports of the death or diſgrace of that warrior.

BRUSSELS, April 17.

At this moment a courier is paſſing in great haſte on his way from Paris to Berlin, with diſpatches, which are ſuppoſed to be very important.

Letters from Paris which may be conſidered as authentic, ſpeak in the following manner:—It is certain that negotiations between government and the emperor of Germany are purſued with activity. Belgium is the only obſtacle to peace. England and Auſtria are ſo determined on that point, that it is thought they will not recede from it.

PARIS, 9 Floreal, April 29.

There is reaſon to believe that the conſuls paſſed a decree yeſterday, ordering about three hundred new eraſures from the emigrant liſt.

BRISTOL, April 26.

Laſt week were imported into Liverpool 17,000 buſhels of wheat, from Dantzic, and 2540 barrels of flour, from Baltimore, in America.

LONDON, April 28.

The king of Sweden was crowned on the 3d inſt. at Norkopping, and the oaths of allegiance were taken by the great officers of ſtate, and the nobility.

April 30.

The king of Pruſſia, it is reported is now forming a league in the north of Germany, the object of which is to place obſtacles in the way of the aggrandiſement of his neighbours. It is ſaid that Sweden and Denmark ſeem diſpoſed to enter into it, and that one of the firſt ſucceſſes obtained by it was the recal of the Ruſſian forces from the theatre of continental war.

The cauſe of the diſpleaſure of the emperor Paul is ſaid to have ariſen originally from the refuſal of allowing him to take poſſeſſion of Malta.

It is ſaid that Sir Ralph Abercromby has been ſent for from Scotland, to proceed to Portugal, and take the command of the troops there.

Admiral Dickſon is appointed commander in chief of the North Sea fleet, in the room of admiral Duncan, reſigned.

Orders are ſent to the Mediterranean for commodore Troubridge's immediate return to England, being appointed captain of the channel fleet, in the room of rear admiral Pole, who is to command on the Newfoundland ſtation.

As the letters from Deal received yeſterday ſtate the arrival in the Downs of a large fleet from Embden with grain, the price will ſoon be lowered.

The Ruſſian ſhips at Sheerneſs and Chatham, it is ſaid, are under orders to return to Ruſſia as ſoon as poſſible.

An encampment of 30,000 men is to be immediately formed at Southhampton, and the troops that are to compoſe it are ſuppoſed to be deſtined upon another ſecret expedition.

The different volunteer corps of London and Weſtminſter are again to be reviewed by the king, on the 4th of June next.

It is ſaid that his majeſty's miniſters intend to purſue the ſame conduct in regard to the union with Ireland, as was adopted at the time of the Scottiſh union in 1705, at the recommendation of lord Somers. In order to prevent diſcuſſion on the bill for incorporating the two countries, the parliament of that period contented itſelf with merely reciting the reſolutions of the two houſes on the ſubject. This arrangement will of courſe ſhorten the diſcuſſion, and parliament will riſe ſo much earlier than was expected. The income tax is the only great object left to be diſcuſſed, which will occupy much attention.

Mr. Howarth and Mr. Soane, aldermen of the city of Dublin, preſented a petition to his majeſty yeſterday from the corporation of Dublin, againſt the union.

May 2.

In conſequence of the fineneſs of the weather, and a ſeaſonable ſupply of foreign grain, every article has experienced a reduction in price; and the moſt ſanguine expectation of a ſtill further decreaſe may with confidence be looked for. Boiling peaſe were the only article that ſtood its ground at Monday's prices.

May 3.

We received this morning the Paris papers of the 29th of April, one day later than thoſe which arrived the day before yeſterday. It appears by a private letter from Straſburg, dated the 25th, that the French have croſſed the Rhine, and that a battle has taken place. "The armies," ſays that letter, "have been engaged ever ſince ſix in the morning. It is now nine o'clock, and the advantage begins to be on our ſide. It was our centre that made the attack." It ſeems rather extraordinary, that as there is a telegraphic line from Straſburg to Paris, no intelligence has been communicated of a later date than thoſe of the 25th.

One of the Paris papers aſſerts, on the authority of accounts from Germany, that general Hohenzollern has taken the Bochetta, after ſtorming ſix lines of intrenchments with dreadful ſlaughter. Should this prove true Genoa muſt fall inſtantly.

The army of reſerve is rapidly encreaſing in ſtrength. It was on the 24th of laſt month about 70,000 ſtrong, and freſh troops were expected to arrive. A part of the army is in motion—Two diviſions have filed off towards Geneva.

The capture of the two Spaniſh frigates, with eleven of their convoy, as ſtated in yeſterday's Albion, is as important as it is valued. This flotilla was bound from Cadiz to Lima, and the frigates had fifteen hundred quintals of quickſilver on board for the uſe of the mines in South-America. The loſs muſt be moſt ſeriouſly diſtreſſing to the Spaniſh government, as the mines cannot be worked without a regular ſupply of this article. The value of this capture is moſt probably under-rated at 700,000l.

NEW-YORK, June 21.

By the Andromache we have received the Glaſgow Courier down to the 3d of May, but we find no later news from the armies than that by way of Philadelphia.

We received no papers by the Catharine—When ſhe ſailed there was a talk of a general peace.

It was reported laſt evening that the Fair American, from London, was below.

Since the above, a gentlemen handed us a paper containing the following

Extract of a letter from the Continent, dated April 8.

"Fifteen thouſand Genoeſe peaſants have joined the Auſtrians to the eaſt, and ſix or ſeven thouſand to the weſt of Genoa; thoſe of Fontana Bouna, in three regular battles, have obtained complete victories. In the firſt they killed 600 French, and made ſome priſoners. In the ſecond, when, with four pieces of cannon and 40 mules loaden with combuſtibles, the French advanced to burn their villages, they were repulſed with the loſs of 900 men, the cannon, mules and combuſtibles; and, in the third, commanded by Maſſena in perſon, who menaced them with total deſtruction by fire and ſword, they left 2000 dead upon the field, loſt 2000 priſoners, beſides two generals, and 113 officers. Maſſena himſelf eſcaped with great difficulty by ſea."

June 26.

A Naſhville paper of May 14 ſays, a gentleman juſt from the Creek nation informs, that the Cherokees were holding a talk, with reſpect to the expediency of going to war with the Chickaſaws. It ſeems the diſpute aroſe concerning the land at the Muſcle Shoals on the Tenneſſee river: they both claim the land, and the Cherokees having ſettled thereon, were ordered off by the Chickaſaws—they refuſed to go ſaying they would fight—upon which the Chickaſaws declared they ſhould.

The famous John Watts, a chief in the Cherokee nation, has gone with a party of men, to take the ſcalps from a nation of Indians on the weſt ſide of the Miſſiſſippi (the name not known) in conſequence of their having killed two Cherokee traders.

A report is in circulation, that William A. Bowles who ſtiles himſelf director-general of Muſkogee, has been ordered by the Creeks to quit their territory.

CAUTION.

I HEREBY forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of a bond from Mr. JAMES MATTISON to me, for fifty pounds, as the ſame is miſlaid and paid, any perſon finding it will confer a favour by delivering it to Mr. Mattiſon.

RICHARD PARROTT.

Annapolis, June 28, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted to the eſtate of TALBOT SHIPLEY, deceaſed, to come and ſettle their accounts without delay, or they may depend on being dealt with as the law directs without reſpect to perſons, and all thoſe that have any claims againſt the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring them in, legally authenticated, that they may be diſcharged, by

RACHEL SHIPLEY, Adminiſtratrix.

June 26, 1800.

TAKEN up as a ſtray, by the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near WILLIAM SPURRIER'S tavern, a bay MARE, ſuppoſed to be about ten or eleven years old, with a little white in her forehead, about 14½ hands high, has a large lump on her near ſide, ſuppoſed to be done by the poke of a cow, alſo a few white ſaddle ſpots on her back. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

BASIL SEVOY.

Received by the laſt arrivals from LONDON and LIVERPOOL,

A GENERAL aſſortment of ſeaſonable GOODS, among which are, ſeins and ſein twine, all of which the ſubſcriber offers for ſale, on the loweſt terms, for cash, or on the uſual credit to his punctual cuſtomers. JAMES MACKUBIN.

June 4, 1800.

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, in Maryland, letters of adminiſtration de bonis non, on the perſonal eſtate of JOSHUA STEWART, late of Charles county, deceaſed, all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcriber, at or before the 14th day of January next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand, this 17th day of June, one thouſand eight hundred.

HENRY STEWART, Admr. D. B. N.

WE, the ſubſcribers, having obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of adminiſtration on the eſtate of Mrs. ELIZABETH MACKUBIN, late of the city of Annapolis, deceaſed, do require all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed to exhibit them, properly authenticated, for payment, and thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers.

JAMES MACKUBIN, } Adminiſ-
RICHARD MACKUBIN, } trators.

June 24, 1800.

By order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 7th July next, on the premiſes,

THE houſes and lots in the city of Annapolis, late the property of JAMES RINGGOLD, conſiſting of two large brick dwelling-houſes, with ſtables and other neceſſary buildings, and five wooden tenements, near the church, with four unimproved water lots; the whole to be ſold for CASH. At the ſame time will be ſold, one ſpinet, one old chariot and harneſs, one ſulkey and harneſs, one coachee and a negro man, the property of Wm. Whetcroft, deceaſed. WILLIAM WHETCROFT, Adm'r.

NOTICE is hereby given to ſuch perſons that are owing officers fees for the year 1799, that it will be neceſſary for them to prepare the money to ſettle ſuch accounts by the tenth day of Auguſt next, as indulgence after that day will not be given, and as there is a very conſiderable ſum due me for officers fees for the year 1798, alſo for poundage fees for ſerving of caſas and laying of fieri faciaſes, it is therefore neceſſary to prepare the money to diſcharge ſaid accounts immediately, for all perſons owing ſuch accounts will be executed when called on again if they are not prepared for ſettlement.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

THE creditors of MOSES MACCUBBIN, an inſolvent debtor, are requeſted to meet at the ſheriff's office, in Annapolis, on the fifth day of July next, in order to receive their dividend that hath ariſen from the ſale of ſaid Maccubbin's property, agreeable to law. JOHN WELCH, Truſtee agreeable to act of aſſembly.

June 17, 1800.

Mr. Guichard

RETURNS his thanks to thoſe who have favoured him with their cuſtom to tune the PIANO FORTE and HARPSICHORD which were intruſted to him, he will attend them every week, and pay the greateſt attention to them.

Mr. Guichard informs the ladies of this city, that he will teach embroidery and drawing. Apply at his lodgings, at Mr. Claude's.

By order of the High Court of Chancery will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, the following property, part of the eſtate of RICHARD A. CONTEE, Eſq;

ON Tueſday the eighth day of July next, at eleven o'clock, at Sparrow's tavern, in the town of Queen Anne, one lot, adjoining the town, on which is a well conſtructed tan-yard, now in complete order.

On Wedneſday the ninth, at eleven o'clock, at Greenwell's tavern, in the town of Upper-Marlborough, ſeveral lots, beautifully ſituated between the tobacco warehouſes and court-houſe of the town, on which are two ſmall dwelling-houſes, the houſe now occupied by Meſſrs. John and Charles Hodges, as a ſtore, well calculated for the purpoſe, and ſituated on an eligible part of the town.

Alſo two handſome ſaddle horſes.

On Thurſday the tenth, at eleven o'clock, at Flaerters's tavern, in the town of Bladenſburg, one lot, including a commodious two ſtory dwelling-houſe, and a productive garden, ſituated on the main ſtreet, near ſaid tavern, and under rent to Mr. Scott.

On Friday the eleventh, at eleven o'clock, at Semmes's tavern, in George-town, twenty-one acres and one quarter of an acre of land, on Rock creek, adjoining Deakins's mills, and the ſeat of Guſtavus Scott, Eſq; which, to accommodate purchaſers, will be laid off in lots, to contain from two to four acres each, ſome of them afford handſome elevated ſituations for buildings, commanding a delightful view of the city of Waſhington, and the country around, and others by ſituation and ſoil moſt admirably calculated for gardens, being diſtant from the city but a few hundred yards. This land, it is ſuppoſed by good judges, can furniſh five hundred cords of wood and rail ſtuff to encloſe it. A credit of ninety days will be given, on the purchaſers paſſing their notes, with approved endorſers, negotiable at the bank of Columbia, for payment of the purchaſe money, on payment of which the truſtees are empowered to give proper conveyances.

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS,
DENNIS MAGRUDER,
June 7. Truſtees of Richard A. Contee.

GIDEON WHITE,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, FOR SALE,

From LEE's and Co. Patent and Family Medicine ſtore Baltimore,

A freſh ſupply of the following valuable medicines:

Dr. HAHN's GENUINE WATER.

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakneſs or of accident, ſpeedily removing inflammations, deſtumons of rheum, dullneſs, itching, and ſkims on the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the ſmall-pox, meazles, and fevers, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of ſight.*

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet diſcovered which gives immediate and laſting relief in the moſt ſevere inſtances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE

Is recommended (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleaſant preparation for chopped and ſore lips, and every blemiſh and inconvenience occaſioned by colds, fevers, &c. ſpeedily reſtoring a beautiful roſy colour and delicate ſoftneſs to the lips.

The Restorative Powder FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay, and cleanſes and whitens the teeth, abſorbing all that acrimonius ſlime and foulneſs, which ſuffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. HAMILTON's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the ſpeedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which reſult from diſſipated pleaſures—juvenile indiſcretions—reſidence in climates unfavourable to the conſtitution—the immoderate uſe of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other deſtructive intemperance—the unſkilful or exceſſive uſe of mercury—the diſeaſes peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extenſive experience to be abſolutely unparalled in the cure of—nervous diſorders, conſumptions, lowneſs of ſpirits, loſs of appetite, impurity of the blood, hyſterical affections, inward weakneſſes, violent cramps in the ſtomach and back, indigeſtion, melancholy, gout in the ſtomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emiſſions, ſeminal weakneſſes, obſtinate gleets, fluor albus, (or whites) impotency, barrenneſs, &c. &c.

In caſes of extremity where the long prevalence and obſtinacy of diſeaſe has brought on a general impoveriſhment of the ſyſtem, exceſſive debility of the whole frame, and a waſting of the fleſh which no nouriſhment or cordial could repair, a perſeverance in the uſe of this medicine has performed the moſt aſtoniſhing cures.

The grand reſtorative is prepared in pills as well as in a fluid form, which aſſiſts conſiderably in producing a gradual and laſting effect. Their virtues remain unimpaired for years in any climate.

Dr. HAMILTON's

Genuine Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard,

FOR the cure of rheumatiſm, gout, rheumatic gout, palſy, lumbago, numbneſs, white-ſwellings, chilblains, ſprains, bruiſes, acute and chronic rheumatiſm.

Many perſons have been much diſappointed by purchaſing medicines under the name of Eſſence of Muſtard, which are perfectly different from this remedy—the ſuperior qualities of which Dr. Hamilton begs leave to prove by the following cures, ſelected from a numerous liſt.

From Mr. Charles Willet, Plaſterer, Pratt-ſtreet, Baltimore.

Sir,

I SEND you the particulars of my cure by Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard, that you may make it known for the benefit of others. About two months ago I ſtrained my right knee ſo violently by a fall, that I was unable to walk without a crutch, I tried Britiſh oil, oppodeldoc and other medicines, but grew conſiderably worſe, and the part became inflamed and ſwelled to a conſiderable degree, when I was recommended to the Eſſence of Muſtard, and by uſing two bottles I was able to walk in leſs than a week, and am now as hearty as ever.

Dec. 30, 1799. Charles Willet.

Mr. Henry Reeſe, Butcher, Proprietor of No. 24, Centre market-houſe, Baltimore.

Sir,

ABOUT two months ago, your valuable medicine proved of ſingular ſervice to me, I was not able to move from my room for upwards of a fortnight, with the rheumatiſm or rheumatic gout in my left foot and ancle, when Dr. Buchanan recommended the Eſſence of Muſtard, as the only medicine to be depended on, and directed me where to procure it, and by uſing leſs than a quarter of a bottle and a few of the pills, I was able to ride to market next day, and have been perfectly free from my complaint ever ſince.

Jan. 4, 1800. Henry Reese.

Mrs. Mary M'Crae, wife of Mr. George M'Crae, grocer, Bond-ſtreet, Fell's Point, was perfectly cured (by perſevering in the uſe of Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard) of a rheumatic complaint of eleven years ſtanding. The greateſt part of laſt winter ſhe was unable to dreſs or undreſs without aſſiſtance, ſhe had the beſt medical advice both in Europe and America without effect.

Dr. HAMILTON's *celebrated* Worm Deſtroying Lozenges,

Which have relieved upwards of eighteen thouſand perſons of all ages, within nine months paſt, in various dangerous complaints, ariſing from worms, and from foulneſs or obſtructions in the ſtomach and bowels—they are a remedy ſuited to every age and conſtitution, contain nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and are ſo mild in their operation that they cannot injure the moſt delicate pregnant lady, or the tendereſt infant of a week old, ſhould no worms exiſt in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offenſive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal diſorders.

The PERSIAN LOTION,

&c celebrated amongſt the faſhionable throughout Europe,

As an invaluable coſmetic, perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from any corroſive and repellent minerals, (the baſis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemiſhes of the face and ſkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, pits after the ſmall-pox, inflammatory redneſs, ſcurfs, tetters, ringworms, ſunburns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c.

The Perſian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, inſenſible perſpiration which is eſſential to the health—Yet its ſalutary effects are ſpeedy and permanent, rendering the ſkin delicately ſoft and ſmooth, improving the complexion and reſtoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handſome one, more ſo.

HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Celebrated for

Evacuating ſuperfluous bile, and preventing its morbid ſecretion—removing obſtinate coſtiveneſs, and reſtoring loſt appetite.

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FFVER DROPS.

Thouſands can teſtify of their being cured by theſe drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred has had occaſion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

Dr. Hahn's TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

CHURCH's GENUINE COUGH DROPS,

A ſovereign, ſpeedy and effectual remedy in

Head-aches,	Sore throats,
Catarrhs,	Wheezings,
Shortneſs of breath,	Congealed phlegm,
Ticklings in the throat,	Spitting of blood,
Tightneſs of the cheſt,	Soreneſs of the breaſt and
Hooping cough,	ſtomach, &c. &c.

Aſthmas and conſumptions,

And all diſorders of the breaſts and lungs.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,

Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once uſing.

Being the moſt ſpeedy, effectual, and pleaſant remedy ever offered to the public, and for the ſatisfaction of the timorous, the proprietor *maketh oath*, that this ointment doth not contain a ſingle particle of mercury or any other pernicious ingredient in its compoſition, and may be uſed with the moſt perfect ſafety by pregnant women and on infants newly born.

PATENT INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

For the cure of

Venerial complaints of every deſcription.

An extenſive trial of near four years has proved the Vegetable Specific to be effectual in expelling the venerial virus, however deeply rooted in the conſtitution, and has reſtored health to many who have been brought to the grave, by the improper adminiſtration of mercury. Within this period upwards of four thouſand patients have experienced its ſalutary effects.

With the medicine is given a deſcription of the ſymptoms which obtain in every ſtage of the diſeaſes with copious directions for their treatment, ſo as to accompliſh a perfect cure in the ſhorteſt time, and with the leaſt inconvenience poſſible.

Thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe any of the above articles are cautioned againſt the impoſition of inferior medicines, and to inquire for them only of *Mr. Gideon White.*

Wholeſale purchaſers allowed a liberal profit by addreſſing to Rd. Lee, and Co. Baltimore.

CHARLES FARIS,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

HAS received an aſſortment of warranted capped and jewelled and plain ſilver WATCHES, and a variety of other articles in his line, which he will ſell at the moſt reduced price.

N. B. Higheſt price given for old ſilver.

WE are authoriſed and requeſted to inform the freemen of the fifth diſtrict, comprehending Anne-Arundel county, (including the city of Annapolis) and the city of Baltimore, that Mr. G. Duvall offers himſelf a candidate at the enſuing election of ELECTORS of preſident and vice-preſident, to be held on the ſecond Monday of November next.

Mr. Duvall, if elected, will vote for that able and diſtinguiſhed patriot and ſtateſman, THOMAS JEFFERSON, Eſquire,—THE FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE.

WE are authoriſed to inform the voters of this diſtrict, compoſed of the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, and Anne-Arundel county, that Jeremiah T. Chaſe, Eſquire, will, if choſen, ſerve as an elector for the preſident and vice-preſident of the United States; he is decidedly in favour of John Adams, the friend of liberty and the conſtitution, as preſident.

TAKEN up as a ſtray by the ſubſcriber, living on Elk Ridge, near Hugh Drummond's tavern, a bright bay HORSE, ten years of age, trots rather clumſy, and is dull, branded on the near ſhoulder T P, has ſeveral ſaddle marks, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, has had a recent ſore on his back, his two hind feet white, ſhod lately, has a long tail, he is about 14¼ hands high, and is lengthy to his height. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

NOAH DUVALL.

Will be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Friday the 1ſt day of Auguſt next,

THE ſubſcriber's plantation, whereon he now dwelleth, within one mile and a half of Upper-Marlborough, ſixteen of the Federal City, and ſixteen to Alexandria, ſuppoſed to contain 345 acres; there are on the premiſes, a very convenient houſe, with all the neceſſary buildings, in good repair, a new and well incloſed yard and garden, with a variety of excellent fruit of almoſt every kind, two valuable meadows, and a ſufficiency of timber and wood to ſupport the land. A further deſcription is thought unneceſſary, as thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe may firſt view the property. The terms of ſale are, one third of the money, with intereſt, to be paid on the firſt day of December next, one third, with intereſt on the whole, on the firſt day of October, 1801, and the balance on the firſt day of October, 1802. Bonds, with good ſecurity, will be required. On the ſame day, and on the ſame terms as above, will be offered for ſale, a lot containing 15 acres, more or leſs, on which is erected one of the beſt fixed diſtilleries probably in this ſtate, with ſtills and every thing neceſſary to commence the buſineſs immediately.

w 9 COLMORE BEANS.

P. S. I will treat privately for the above property at any time before the day of Sale.

Prince-George's county, Maryland,
May 27, 1800.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 19th of October laſt, negro JACOB, 35 years of age, about 6 feet high, ſmooth face, high forehead, his wool growing in a peak leaves his temples bare, ſpeaks low and rather hoarſe; had on and took with him when he went away, a browniſh cotton coat, a blue coarſe ſhort coat with metal buttons, old breeches, oſnabrig ſhirt, and a match coat blanket; his Sunday apparel, a purple cloth coat with rimmed buttons, nankeen breeches, mixed worſted ſtockings, and half boots; he profeſſes to be a Methodiſt, and has been in the practice of preaching of nights; it is expected he is harbouring about the city of Annapolis, Weſt river, South river, South river Neck, or Queen-Anne, as he has a wife at Miſs Murdoch's. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid fellow in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

THOMAS GIBBS, living near Queen-Anne.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forewarned harbouring, employing, or carrying off ſaid fellow at their peril. T. G.

March 7, 1800.

This is to give notice,

THAT the ſubſcriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Baltimore county, in Maryland, letters teſtamentary on the perſonal eſtate of JOSHUA FRAZIER, late of Baltimore county, deceaſed, all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcriber, on or before the firſt day of December next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand, this 31ſt day of May, 1800.

RICHARD FRAZIER, Executor.

To the Voters of Anne-Arundel County.

Fellow-Citizens,

BY the advice and recommendation of a number of reſpectable inhabitants of this county, I offer myſelf a candidate for your ſuffrages, as one of your repreſentatives in the next general aſſembly; ſhould I, through your favour, have the honour of being elected, you may depend that I will exert every ability I poſſeſs to promote the peace and proſperity of the ſtate in general, and this county in particular,

And am, with great reſpect,
Your humble ſervant,
JOHN C. WEEMS.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.